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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING PROADWAY THEATRE, Brondway-Lucarria Bo

SOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Nipped in the Bod-Tes BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Still WATER

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Dowager-Manifest WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ermopian Pre BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

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MPIRE HALL-TOUR OF EUROPE-SINGE OF SEBASTOPOL Sew York, Monday, November 19, 1855.

The News.

The Cahawba arrived here yesterday morning with news from Havana to the 13th instant. Our correspondents unite in saying that the health of the island was excellent, and all political excitement seemed at an end. The Captain-General had issued a decree defining the course to be pursued by captains of mail steamers seeking to enter the port after sundown. Winn and Chauncey, the American sailors, had been condemned to serve three years in the chain gang, without a form of trial. A new arrangement had been made respecting the importa-tion and apprenticeship of African negroes, calculated to please the hypocritical philanthropy of England. Several crimes had been committed in the city.

From Buenos Ayres we have news to the 8th of September. It was found that there would be a deficit in the revenue amounting to \$5,600,000, and the government had been authorized to draw a sum from the deposits in the bank sufficient to cover it The interest on the English loan had been doubled A property tax was about to be raised. The Indiana had made two successful inroads on the southern frontier. The market for dry goods had improved.

Later news from Montevideo, to evening of 5th of Sentember, is important. A cannonade had been beard in the direction of that city, and it was thought that General Flores and his opponents had engaged The Commercial Commission was again about to visit Flores' camp, with a view to mediation. Active preparations were being made for the desence of the capital. The Brazilians observed an equivocal sort of neutrality, and a delegation was about to start for Rio in order to question the Im-perial government as to its exact position. A war with Brazil would be popular.

From Washington we learn that the rumor rela tive to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, is without foundation, and that the difficulty between the two governments will be amicably adjusted. Our correspondent states, however, that it may be necessary for the British government to recall Mr. Crampton, who, it is understood, has manifested a desire to that effect, even should he be entirely exonerated from blame or complicity in the matter of enlisting men for the Crimes. The Hair is out with a long article, denouncing Gardner, Sumner, Seward, &c. It also avers that the dele gates from New York who adhere to the Buffalo platform of 1848, will find no admission into the Cincipnati Convention.

persons lost their lives by the recent conflagration at Alexandria. Five of them were members of the Star Fire Company, one of the Relief Company, and the other a colored man. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as candles, s turated with camphene, and trains of gunpowder were found. The store was insured for twenty thousand dollars, whilst its value is said to have been about five thousand. Two persons had been arrest ed, charged with being the incendiaries.

Quite an affecting scene was witnessed yesterday afternoon in the Second District Police Court. It seems that a young woman, about seventeen years of age, a domestic in the house of a Mr. Campbell, was met by her mother as she was about entering a Sabbath school, who endeavored to detain her and induce her to go home with her. This the girl re fused to do, and the parties eventually found their way to the police court, where the Justice decided mother was so much affected by the decision, that she swooned in court. Read the account in another

In another column will be found quite an interesting account of the proceedings of the Kansas Free State Convention, in session at Topeka, A challenge had passed between one of the members of the convention, Mr. J. H. Lane, and Mr. G. P. Lowry; but the meeting, which was to have come off immediately, had been postponed until a future

We give, in another part of this day's paper, some very useful political information, and a comparison of the vote of New York and Philadelphia, the vote of the State and the complexion of the State govern-

The Grand Council of the American party of South Carolina has recommended the subordinate ledges in that State to disband, and absolve the

members from their obligations.

The olla podrida of correspondence which we publish to-day on foreign, domestic, political, religious and personal matters, will prove to be incresting and perhaps instructive to our readers.

The mail beg which was made up at the Philade phia Post Office for Buffalo, was discovered near the Kensington depot on Sunday morning. When found it had been cut open and robbed of its most valuable contents. 2

The value of foreign goods imported into Boston during the week ending on Saturday, November 17, was \$999,224.

Including some lots, not previously reported, the sales of cotton Saturday reached about 1,000 bales, the market closed firm without further change in prices. Flour, for good common to extra State brande, again advanced from 6 jc. a 12 c. per bbl., with tolerably free sales, both to the domestic trade and for export. Good to prime lots of wheat were 2c. to 3c. higher. Indian corn closed at 99c. a \$1. Pork was steady without change in prices. Sugars were firm, but some less active, as holders stuck out for prices above the views of buyers. Freights were steady, with a fair amount of engagements. Owing to a rumor that England had prohibited the expertation of saltpetre, both from England and Calcutta, the article became buoyant in this murket, and sales of both crude and refined have been

Business in the cotton market at New Orleans on Saturday was somewhat checked in consequence of the light supply. The sales were 5,500 bales, at

firm prices. The wool market at Providence for the last week is represented to have been steady, with very light sales, amounting to only 27,000 lbs. ciothe had been more active, the sales reaching 17 900 pieces. Cotton had advanced one quarter of cent, and 2,500 bales had found purchasers.

The Presidential Question — Dem peratic Movements North and South—B achanan or Wise—The Casting Vote w'th Martin

For the information of our reads sof all parties, we lay before there in this ruper an interesting chapter of extracts in reference to the policy and the ticket of the democratic party for the approaching grand campaign of

At the head of this chapter we place the call for the meeting by the National Executive Committee at Washington, on the eighth of January next, for the purpose of appointing the day for the opening of the National Convention at Cincipnati. We give this precedence to this call because of the time and place selected for the consultation of this Executive Committee. One would think that Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, or Albany, or Harrisburg, or any other place would answer well enough for the mere settlement of the day for the meeting of the Cincinnati assemblage; and that it could be as well determined upon at once as on the eighth of January. But upon a little reflection, it will be seen that there is something more in this call than the last Thursday in May or the first Monday in June. This Executive Committee at Washington will have the benefit of the counsels of the democratic members of Congress from all sections of the Union, (to say nothing of the Kitchen Cabinet,) and thus they will not only be perfectly posted up as to the best time for the grand pow-wow at Cincinnati; but they will be enabled to lay their plans for packing the convention, and for cutting out and drying all the work of the ticket and platform of the party. In this light, the meeting of this Executive Committee will probably be more important to the hopeful democracy than their National Convention itself, which, very likely, may have no thing more to do than to ratify the ticket and

the resolutions by those twenty or thirty pa-

triotic committeemen at Washington.

Next, we give a powerful blast from a Virginia democrat, through the medium of the Richmond Enquirer, in favor of Henry A. Wise for the succession, against the field. According to the plea of this earnest writer, it is manifest that Mr. Pierce is utterly unavailable. and Cass, Douglas, Marcy and Buchananthat, in fact, even Daniel S. Dickinson himself is out of the question, because, considering the present exigencies of the South, no Northern man whatever will suit. The reason, too, is honestly given. The Know Nothings, it is supposed, will run a candidate in both sections, and will take care that their Southern man is a thorough-going fire-eater on the slavery questien, which is to be the absorbing and solitary issue in the South. If, then, the democratic nominee shall be a Northern man, how could the party hope to carry him in the South against a Southern slaveholder, pledged in his nearest and dearest interests and social relations, to Southern rights and Southern institutions even to secession, if necessary? Accordingly, the democratic candidate must be from the South, to hedge off the Southern Know Nothing ticket, and Henry A. Wise as great a fire-eater as the best of them, is the man of all men for the crisis. Thus much for the significant appeal and argument adopted and promulgated by the Richmond Enquirer, the central organ of the Virginia democracy. Virginia gave the North their candidate in 1852-picked him out and secured his nomination-and can the North deny her demand in 1856? A nice question.

From another extract in our miscellaneous chapter aforesaid, it will be seen that the leading democratic organ of South Carolina, the Charleston Mercury, is dead set against the representation of that State among the spoils-The Pal must keep clear of that mercenary horde, and stand aloof, free to act as exigencies may require. This is certainly the true policy of South Carolina; for her absence from the Cincinnati Sanhedrim will do more to bring our Northern soft shell spoils democracy to the line than would the presence and influence of all ber General Commanders and General Quattlebums put together.

Next it appears, from the Philadelphia Penn sylvanian; that with a few exceptions for Dallas, the Keystone democracy are universally and enthusiastically devoted to Mr. Buchanan, and will not take "no" for an answer. At the convention at Baltimore of '52, when Pennsylvania was called upon from morning till night, and from day to day, until that memorable Saturday afternoon when Virginia led off in the stampede for Franklin Pierce, the inevitable response to the call for the vote of Pennsylvania was "James Buchanan, twentyseven votes!" But what could Pennsylvania do, when there was a rush, all of a sudden between Cass men and Douglas men, Marcy men and Dickinson men, to see which could be first after Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in throwing up their caps for Franklin Pierce? So now, we apprehend, that if Virginia insists upon it, as a sine qua non, Pennsylvania must go for Wise, and leave Mr. Buchanan to cultivate his health and his hopes for four years longer.

The Eastern (Maine) Argus is good enough to inform the democracy that Mr. Pierce is not engaged in manœuvring or pipe-laying for the succession; but says that if the convention cannot do better, he is ready to accept its suffrages and serve another term. An old democratic Senator, on the occasion of the veto of Mr. Clay's bank bills, was asked by a colleague, "What shall we do with Captain Tyler?" Recognize him, and do the best we can for him till we meet in convention." "And what then ?" . " What then, do you ask; why, then we must let him go, and nominate somebody else." We think this will apply at Cincinnati in 1856. But our Maine coatemporary assures us that no such mistake as that of the nomination of Cen. Cass in 1848, which divided the party in New York, and lost them the election, will be committed again. If this be so, then Mr. Pierce, Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas, Dickinon and Marcy, are all out of the available catalogue, for the New York democracy cannot be united upon any of these; and the contesting list of the prominent aspirants is reduced to Enchanan and Wise.

Should Virginia consent to a compromise with Pennsylvania, the ticket may possibly be Buchanan for President and Wise for Vice President; but unless some understanding of that sort shall have been arranged in advance of the Cincinnati Convention, its ticket will probably be an unexpected and hap-hazard concern, like that of 1844 or that of 1852. It will be part of the business, then, of the Na. tional Executive Democratic Committee at | have been public.

Washington, on or before the eighth of January, to consult with the friends of Mr. Wise and Mr. Buchanan upon this question of a compromise: for what with soft shells and bard shells, and the blunders of Mr. Pierce, and the Nebraska bill, and various old sores, all the other outstanding candidates are perhaps too much crippled to run the gauntlet at Cincinnati, do what we may for them.

We may be mistaken, but from all the lights at present before us, the living chances of the democratic nomination seem to be parrowed down to a choice between Buchanan and Wise. Will our venerable ex-President Martin Van Buren accept Mr. Wise? That doubt settled satisfactorily. Virginia has the game in her hands. Would it not be well, in this view of the matter, for some one of the Democratic National Executive Committee to call by at Lindenwald on his way to Washington? It may save a world of trouble, for nothing can be done towards a reunion of the New York Democracv. without the consent of Martin Van Buren.

The Organization of the House of Repre

tative.—A Fest Question.

The next Congress will be composed of what is termed the hard and soft democrats, the Know Nothings or Americans, the whice, the abolitionists or republicans, and perhaps a few impraticables or vagrants. Its organization will be a test which will show the assimilation of the respective members to the two radical extremes of these various parties. Those ex tremes are, on the one side, the strict noninterventionists-those who look upon the slavery question as having, in fact, been settled by the constitution-those who advocate popu lar sovereignty, who believe that the people directly interested in slavery are the only proper parties to decide the question of its existence or non-existence in the States and in the Territories-those, in truth, who look upon the agitation of the subject as a mere trick of trading, gambling politicians. On the other side are the black republican abolitionists who enter the field as bitter enemies of that institution, as revilers of those who sustain it, and in avowed hostility to all laws and constitions through whose instrumentalities it is perpetuated. They make an issue-they form a party, they declare war upon the question of American slavery, with a single purpose of destroying it. They declare it to be "derogatory from the rights of human nature : and that no human power can subvert those rights." This is the soul of the black republican league as announced by Mr. Seward at Buffalo.

Now it is obvious that within these extrem is to be found the other parties. The organization of the House of Representatives will bring them out. It will be the crucible to try their metal, the chemical analysis of their con stituent parts. The Americans, the softs and the whigs, thus surrounded by the national men in one direction and by the abolitionists in the other, each striving for the mastery, will be compelled to choose between them. The Know Nothings, who at Philadelphia, adhered to the twelfth section, it is clearly understood, will promptly take ground against the republicans; and it is not easy to see what ground they can take except the one occupied by those who are strictly non-interven-

tionists. We give the bases in extenso, upon which the adherents of the twelfth section intend to be guided in the organization of the House of Representatives. It is a clear and explicit declaration, and coming as it does from the great body of the class of Americans who constitute in fact the soul of that party, we see no reason to doubt its adoption by their representatives in Congress and by the national men of all

PLAN FOR ORGANIZING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THIRTY-FOURTH ONGRESS.

To call a meeting of all members of the American Order who support the resolutions adopted by the National Council at Philadelphis, 12th June, 1855.

This meeting shall prescribe chedience to those resolutions as the test of eligibility to any office or appointment within the power of the House of Representatives.

If a sufficient number of national Americans cannot be assumbled to effect an organization upon the above basis, a conference shall be invited with all members favorable to an organization upon the basis of maintaining the existing laws up on the subject of slavery as a floal and conclusive settle ment of that subject.

I. That this conference shall refuse to support any nominee for any office within the appointment of the House, who will not take and subscribe the tollowing declaration of principle and action 1—

3. That he will obey and enforce, when called on no

of painciple and action:—

1. that he will obey and enforce, when called on so to do, all laws enacted by the Federal and State Governments, as paramount to any other authority within their respective and appropriate jurisdictions.

2. That he will abide by and maintain the existing laws with the subject of the sum of of the

upon the subject of slavery as a final and conclusive set-lement of that subject in april and in substance.

3. That he will abstain from and discourage the agita-tion of the slavery question

4. That he will confer no subordinate appointment upon any one who will not make and subscribe the foregoing declaration.

declaration.

II. That the organization thus effected shall be regarded as a particule truce for the purpose of preventing legislative marchy, for carrying on the government in accordance with the forms of the constitution, and for the maintenance of the pub ic peace and dignity against sectional artistion.

maintenance of the public peace and dignary an intended processing the public peace and dignary and the public peace and dignary and the public peace are to resume his political relations and maintain his political opinions as heretofore; nor shall he be bound to any alliance beyond the act of putting the House of Representatives into legislative motion.

IV. That a committee be appointed to report a ticket in conformity with the principles of this plan of organization, presenting the names of a stable nominees for the various offices within the appointment of the House of the processing time.

It is fortunate that at so early a day the various political interests so recently developed by the peculiar circumstances of our country. are to be compelled to show their hands. This plan, which is so obviously in the true spirit of the constitution-which so well harmonizes with the Union sentiment of the countrywhich drives the agitators and demagogues into Kansas and Nebraska, if they would effect their purposes, even partially-which secures non-intervention, maintains popular rights, the integrity of the States and the peace of the republic, is sure to meet the cordial support of the national democrats and whigs. It is the only conceivable basis upon which the House can be organized.

ANOTHER PIECE OF NAVAL TYRANNY .-- We publish elsewhere the letter of Uriah P. Levy, Feg., late Captain in the United States Navy. Mr. Levy was dropped from the list by the late examining Board, and his letter proves that a gress wrong was done him. Charges preferred against him before he was promoted to be captain, and settled at that time, previous to his confirmation by a committee of inquiry. who reported in his favor, have been raked up again, and upon them he is condemned. This is fully proved by Secretary Dobbin's letter, who also says that Captain Levy frequently applied for duty, but was always refused. Capt. Levy served the country well in the war of 1812-15, and deserves common justice at least.

We have scores of complaints from the officers massacred and their friends. There are some very hard cases, and if the executive does not'set them right, there will be such an outside pressure on Congress that the law will be repealed. The sessions of the Board should Awful Decline of American Diplomacy Adroad—Its Causes and Consequences—Poli-ical Jeremy Diddlers and Fast Women.

In the letters which we have published within the last fortnight from our correspondents in the principal European capitals, a striking coincidence of sentiment has been manifested on one point-namely, the low estimate entertained abroad of American diplomacy and its representatives. This is not the first occasion on which com plaints of this kind have been made through the same channel. The niggardly scale on which our diplomatic and consular officers are remunerated, has of necessity laid the foundation for such statements. Amongst nations, where moral influence and position are based almost entirely upon appearances, and where literally no man is esteemed an honest one unless he has a good coat to his back, it cannot be expected that republican simplicity should find much appreciation. In the person of Franklin, the remarkable genius and character of the man were only placed in more striking relief by the modesty of his habits and the plainness of his attire. But unfortunately since his time we have had but few diplomatists who could pretend to anything like the same intellectual considera-

In but too many cases the poverty of official talent has been on a par with the poverty of official remuneration. Owing to the awkward working of our diplomatic system, our representatives at the European courts have, in fact, generally speaking, been men who could neither impress by their mental gifts nor by their official splendor, one or other; and indeed more commonly both of which conditions are, amongst the over refined and luxurious nations of Europe, considered essential to diplomatic efficiency. In a measure, according to the honesty and respectability of the administration of the day, these deficiencies have been more or less manifest. A cabinet having regard to the interest of the country abroad usually selected for diplomatic posts men who were possessed either of the qualifications of talent (the additional private resources necessary to sustain such a position. Under administrations where these offices were the reward of mere partisan services and political subserviency, the persons chosen to fill them were not, of course, those who were exactly calculated to remedy the defects of a system. which, although apparently consistently re publican in theory, became inconvenient and absurd in practice. To the rectification of the anomalies

thus created our efforts have been always steadily directed. It did not require the evidence afforded by the injudicious character of the appointments made by any particular administration to direct our no tice to them. An attentive observation of their results abroad had long since convinced us that the salaries appropriated to our diplomatic agents were insufficient to enable them to fulfil their functions with that degree of dignity and efficiency which are expected from he representatives of a great nation like this. It is not exactly in character with our pretensions in other respects that our diplomatists should be reduced to the meanest and most disgraceful shifts to keep up the appearances which their position entails upon them. The inconvenient necessity of dodging a bailiff or keeping out of the way of a dun, is somewhat calculated to interfere with the coolness selfpossession, and clearness of perception, to say nothing of the social condition, which the discharge of such important political duties requires. And yet at this climax of personal and official misery, if we are to credit the statements of our correspondents, American diplomacy in Europe has very generally arrived. the appointments made by the administration of General Pierce, the evils already resulting from a confessedly bad system have been tenfold aggravated. Not contented with selecting, with some few creditable exceptions, men without talent or political reputation, it has thrust into these diplomatic posts adventurers entirely without means, and, in some instances, deeply in debt. The consequence is, that we bave bad the honor of furnishing European diplomacy with a class of unfortunates, whose consideration in the capitals to which they bave been accredited is on a level with that of the Jeremy Diddlers of the stage.

Lamentable as is such a state of things, w have not as yet touched upon its worst and most degrading feature. From circumstances which have recently come to our knowledge, it appears that not only have the interests of the country abroad been recklessly sacrificed to the necessities of political partisanship, but that its honor has been prostituted to the lust and wantonness of official depravity. It will hardly be credited, but it is not the less a fact, that either the State Department at Washington, or some of its diplomatic agents in Europe, gave, last summer, passports under false names to several kept and disreputable women of this and other cities, furnished by certain corrupt politicians. In some half-dozen of these false passports were assumed the names not only of some of the best known and most respectable families of this city, but of other parts of the Union. Under the protection of these documents these women, having plenty of money to spend, made the tour of Europe in the most agreeable and distingu; manner possible, receiving the ready attentions of American diplomats on their way; visiting in the best European families in consequence, and leaving, no doubt, wherever they went, a high impression of the refinement and moral purity of our fair countrywomen. These startling facts were first brought under the notice of the French and English governments in the course of some curious discoveries made by the Paris police; but nefarious as they are, Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston only laughed at them, feeling satisfied that nothing could be

ties of political intercourse requiring that he should say a few very pretty things about the juvenile republic ans, and there was no harm while he was with them in aiding them to get up a sham fight, just for the amusement of the

Something About that Fund. We have made several inquiries during the past seven years as to the disposition of the fund of thirty thousand dollars raised to aid the Irish revolution which did'nt come off. The directory here, Greeley, O'Conor, Emmet, and several others, said they intended to keep the fund intact in order to help another set of patriots in their herculean efforts to "free Ireland." That was vague, but that was all we could get. Now it is stated that some of this fund (it is now forty thousand dollars) has been used for the organization and arming of the secret Irish liberating clubs, which have caused such a tremendous panic in Downing street. They caused the sending out of the West India squadron and the bombast of the London Times.

We should be glad to know how much it all cost. The Times wrote its articles to frighten Young America. The contrary was the effect. Young America seemed perfectly delighted with the remote probability of a war with England, and the English were terribly frightened. The Irish Directory's money, they say, gave us this pull upon Mr. Bull, and perhaps Greeley will favor the anxious subscribers with some account of the expense of the farce, and tell us how the rehearsals progress. There has been something very queer about the directory from the first, but its last attempt is the queer est of all.

THE LATEST MEWS

BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

News from Washington.

MR. CRAMPTON AND THE PRESIDENT—REPORT OF HIS DISMISSAL UNFOUNDED—THE UNION ON GARD-NER. SUMMER, SEWARD AND THE BUFFALO PLAT-FORM. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1855.

All the reports in circulation in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton by the President are "bosh." I have it from gentlemen high in authority that the President never contemplated any such idea. It is understood by the administration that the difficult

ty will be amicably arranged, and that it may perhaps be necessary for the British government to withdraw Mr. Crampton. I understand he has manifested a desire to be recalled, even though it may be settled in a manner that will entirely exenerate him from blame or com-

here in diplomatic circles, as it is believed upon that hinges some important matters.

To cay's Union contains another lengthy and prosy article, written by Cushing, in which he takes occasion to give Sumer and Gardner, of Massachusetts, a few back-handed raps, and Seward and company particular "Jessa."

The Union also contains an article on the result in New York, in which it says, that it is idle to suppose that delegates avowing their adherence to the Buffalo piatform of '48-meaning softs-can find admission into the Cin cinrati Convention.

The Know-Nothings of South Carolina CHARLESTON, Nov. 17, 1865.

The Grand Council of the American party in this State recommends the subordinate lodges to disband and ab-solve their members from their obligations.

The Fire at Alexandria-Seven Lives Lost.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1855.

The five at Alexandria caused the death of seven persons. Five of them were members of the Star Fire Company; one of the Relief Company, and one a colored The fire was deliberate incendiarism. Candles saturated with camphene, and trains of gunpowder leading to the crockery crates, were found. Mr. Dowel and two of his clerks have been arrested, and are charged with being the incendiaries. Mr. Dowell had his stock insured for twenty thousand dollars, while its value is said to be but five thousand.

Mail Robbery.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1855.
The bag containing the mail which was made up at he Post Office for Buffalo, was found this morning near the Kensington depot, cut, and rifled of the most valuable portion of its contents.

Boeron, Nov. 18, 1855.

About one inch of snow fell here last night, but soon

lisappeared. The weather has been clear and

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1855. The following is a statement of the value of foreign goods imported here for the week ending yesterday:—

Bry goods . \$413.05

From and steel . 105,72

Wool . 35,69 Wool. Bides and skins....Linseed.
 Linseed
 32,310

 Gunny cloth and bags
 30,556

 Figs and raisins
 95,533

 Sugar
 23,000

 Hemp
 55,092

 Other articles
 307,368

Cetton firm. Sales to-day 5,500 bales. Business is checked in consequence of a light stock. Fair sugar sells at 0% a 0% c.

at 6% a 6%c.

Provinexce, Nov 17, 1855.

The sales of cotton for the week have been about 2,500 bales, at 3/c. advance over last week's prices. The wood market is ricady, with very light sales, amounting to 27,000 bs. Printing cloths have been more active. Sales of the week 47,900 pieces.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Nov. 15, 1855.
The Aristocracy of Democracy—Fine Doings at our Republican Court—The Duty of Praying for our Rulers Incutlican Court—The Duty of Praying for our Kuters incur-cated—General Davis and the Army—Mr. Dobbin and the Navy—Chaos in the Post Office—Fushingatic Pro-pension the Winter—Horace Greeky and his Associate Temale Professors—How the President Feels About the Novy Bill, de., de.
Washington is on tiptoe of expectation. Gossips about

olities and fashion are resting on their cars to enjoy with greater zest the good time to come. We are not extisted with small game here at our republican court; who will step to shoot rice birds when he can bring down the hald eagle ? So, at our tea tables, we do not discuss the price of sugars or Betty's peccadilloss. Not we. We sust mize the doings of the President and Cabinet, and od up our hands at the grandeur of an anistocratic de mocracy. For we have ultra-style now at court-cer mony and retinue beyond all that has gone before.

Cur churches have been well filled to day in observe

ance of Thanksgiving. Folitical sermons have been preached, for everything here must have a dash of poilics: the very bables crow for office. One of our clergy-men declared to his people this morning the duty of praying for their rulers. He said the worse the rulers were he more prayers were to be offered up for them, and rever was the necessity of peager so urgent as now, when rjustice stake through the land, and our old men and good nen are thrust aside for foreigners, who have not them, feeling satisfied that nothing could be more calculated to throw discredit on republican institutions and advance their own political objects. There can be no doubt that the circulation of these scandals—for they are now commonly talked of in European circles—has centributed more than any other cause to bring about the state of things described by our correspondents. How can we expect that foreigners should entertain a very high opinion of institutions which send abroad such representatives as we have described.

Only Making A Call.—General Webb only made a call on the republicans—he had no idea at all of remaining with them for any length of time. After paying his respects in the most civil and diplomatic manner to the abolitionists, the gallant General returned home to the Americans. It was only the comi-

ley and Gov. Marcy; but it requires some tact to make things look tolerably smooth, and for this Cushing is the man. As to the Postmaster General, he has enough to do, if he would do it. Let him turn out every clerk he has put in (especially those who have to spell over the addresses of the letters, because, through family induence. They are Roman Catholics. Catholicism, not competency, obtained them office. Never was such a state of things in our Post Office. Agents from it go five hundred or a thousand miles off to inquire into difficulties, and they have to hurry back to see if their wives and children are alive. Letters that they should have received are lying here or somewhere in the neighborhood. People from the South who come to our city on route for the North, wait days here for letters that should be waiting for them, then go to New York, transact their business as they can, come back, and after remaining another two or three days, get the letters that have lain here a fortnight. Who can disprove this? In order to get this letter to you, I shall go up to the office and particularly request it to be forwarded at the earliest convenience.

Strapgess are crowden in the case of the property of the office of the contents.

nees a fortingant. Who can disprove this? In order toget this letter to you, I sholl go up to the office and particularly request it to be forwarded at the carliest convenience.

Strapges are crowding in already. Willard's and the lesser lights are putting up their gas and prices. The new Spanish Minister and many others are making themselves comfortable for the winter. Escalante does not come from the old, worn out families of Spain, from which have been hitterto chosen their representatives at foreign courts. He belongs to the new school. If he have a contemplative mind, where in the scale will be place the democracy he fines here?—for President Pierce has a sweet tooth for affective, as many of his appointments for West Point will testify. Nor these alone.

Our belies are as eager for the winter as our politicians. Bouge sells well, and in anticipation of a Know Nothing Congress the young ladies side with the American party. The widow of President Polk to whom report has assigned he returning bachelor from England, is in very fieble health. Many of our citizens have been alroad this summer. They are all coming home. Our wealthy banker, Mr. Corcoran, will be heresoon with his daughter; they were in Paris during the visit of Victoria there. But above all, Rachel will soon be here. Every old French play book brings a price, and the French rather, they were in Paris during the winds of the first professors have enough to do. The maids in biring themselves for the senson, require to be allowed time to attend to their French studies, and many of them, on being a ked their names, answer Rar-charel, with a sweeping curtisey.

Horace Greeleyism has found its way here, too. Women are lecturing on our platforms. Oh! the dectors the doctors! I must go and hear them. Do they wear gowers? In dear professors! Do they strat and look my feeting there we would only the maculine.

I have not told you how it is worse and worse about the masculine.

I have not told you how it is worse and worse about the masculine.

I have not t

the attention of our readers, on Thursday last, to the number of letters mis-directed to this city, belonging to firms in Boston. By an inspection of the advertised list of letters, published in the HERALD on Friday last, it appears that the number mis-directed to firms only is double that of the week previous, being sixteen in one week. In the last list will be found the following:-J A. and W. Bird & Co., J. S. Gardner & Co., Marsh, Jor dan & Co., Burr, Brothers; Geo. W Abbott & Co., San-born, Carter & Bazin; Blake, Hare & Co.; Simpson & Caldwell, Geo. Darling & Co., Town, Hendrick & Co.; Fishe & Norcress, G. W. Warren & Co., Geo. Griggs & Co., Whitney, Lane & Washburn; Chas. Griffiths & Co.. Railway Times, &c., &c. This, for Boston only! Philadelphia. Baltimore and other cities have their share as well.

phia papers have published a comparative table of votes given by New York and Philadelphia at the recent elections, in order to prove that the latter ciy is coming close on the heels of New York in point of population. The vote last year, when in both States there was a candidate for Governor to be chosen, shows quite a different result. The vote then stood as follows:— New York over Philadelphia..... . 6,700

But the number of votes polled depends too much upon local circumstances to be any true guids in regard to the population of a city.

Political Intelligence.
THE VOTE OF THE STATE, AND THE STATE GOVERNMENT.
The vote of the State, as far as the official returns havebeen received, and which embrace all but two counties— Steuben and Tompkins—foots up for Secretary of State as

Headley, Know Nothing.
King, abolition
Hatch, administration dem.
Ward, national dem. 418,833 Administration loss in one year..... 68,392 The Albany Journal gives the following as the complexion of the State government after the lat of anuary next:-

January next:—
The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer, are know nothings.
The Senate is black republish (in doubt.)
The Assembly is d viced between the three parties, the democrats having the most members, the black republicans next, and the know nothings least, but neither cans next, and the know nothings least, but neither party having a majority.

The new Judges of the Court of Appeals are probably one democrat, one know nothing.

The new Judges of the Supreme Court are three democrats, two black republicans, and five know noth-ing.

ings.

These changes also produce the following results:—

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioners of the 1 and Office will consist of five knew nothings, one black republican, and one

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund will consist of four know nothings and one black republican.

BOARD OF FRISON INSPECTORS.

The Pourd of Prison Inspectors will consist of two black republicans and one know nothing.

CANAL OUMMISSIONERS.

The Caral Commissioners will consist of two black republicans and one Know Nothing.

CANAL BOARD.

The Canal Board will consist of six Know Nothings and three black republicans.

TRUSTEES OF THE CAPITOL.

The Trustees of the Capitol will consist of three Know Nothings, two black republicans and one democrat.

TRUSTERS OF THE STATE HALL.

The Trustees of the State Hall will consist of three Know Nothings, two black republicans and one democrat. The Albany Argus of the 17th inst. says:—I is now entirely clear that in the Senate as in the Assembly no one political party will have a majority. The clim put forward in same quarters that the fusionists have a majority of the Senatora elected, is without foundation.

Personal Intelligence.

The Terre Haute, Ind., Journal of the 9th inst., says:—
Senator Stephen A. Douglas is still in our city, at the residence of Dr. Eara Real, uner his medical treatment.
He has been much afflicted with a severe cough, but we
are happy to hear that he is fast improving, and will
probably be able to leave for his home in Chicago nextreal.

week.

Henorable J. J. Crittenden arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, and in the evening he was scrended by a party of Americans.

General J. W. Whitfield, the delegate elect to Cangress from Kansas Territory, was in Nashville, Team, with his family, on the 18th inst, on route for Washington. He received a ware greeting from his numerous triends in his native State.

General John A. Dix and wife sailed on the 14th inst. for Florida. He seeks a milder climate for the benefit of his wife's bealth, which is still quite cliente.

lor floring. He seeks a mader climaster the benefit of his wife's beath, which is still quite chievie.

The following contlemen are in Albany, and have taken rooms at Congress Hall: Honorable Joe! I. Headley, Honorable Mark Spencer, Honorable A. B. I there, Honorable Mark Spencer, Honorable A. B. I there, Honorable Mark Spencer, Honorable James Weds with and Honorable Wm. Kelley.

The Queen of Sprin had conferred the ribban of the order of Noble Laddes of Maria Louise on the Marquilee de Turgot, French ambased essention, on the order done of the the Spencer of the English lega ton, on the order done of the taking of Sebastopei.

The Queen Downger of Zwedon, while waiting, in the Cith uit, in the pack of Roseraberg, was waiting in the light of the Spring and fell. On her medical attends at being cent for it was found that she had broken her som. Fire fracture, however, is not of a dangerous kind and she will, it is heped, soon be cured. The King and Goom, on receiving intelligence of the so ident, homselfardly penceded to Rosersherg, but returned to Protting Indian on the following day, the state of the Queen Mother creating no unealiness.

The Rev. J. Mahe has been appointed Roman Catholic chaplain to the Eri ish troops in the Orimea. Mr. Mahe has been, for some years, Roman Catholic curate at Catholic where his temperate denovanor and zealous administration among the poor gained him the esteem of persons of all creeds.

Ismael Facha, who wisced to have met 0mer Pasha at Varna, is lying ill at Schumia. Upon his recovery he will proceed to silistria.

will proceed to Physician to the Vicercy of Egypt, has arrived in Paris with his family.

The marriage of Miss Feet, youngest dang in, of the late for Robert, with the Hen. Francis Stoner, second son of Lord Carnays, took place in London, on the Man alt.

of all creeds.

The Sultan has sent to Mar-bal Pelissier a magnificent sabre, and conferred upon him the ritle of Sirdar, with a pension of 200 000f. (18,000) annually.

Cardiral Wiseman is definitively appointed to the office of Bornian of the Vatican, in the piace of, and in anocession to the late learned Cardinal Mai.